

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28TH, 1883.

No. 39.

LOCAL.

RIVER has risen considerably.
DANCE at J. Fraser's on Thursday night.
MAIL due Wednesday evening, August 1st.
CHATEL mortgages to be valid must be registered with the clerk of the court.

COL. RICHARDSON, A. Macdonald and Paul Kingston, left for Battleford per skiff on Monday.

New potatoes as large as a hen's egg are reported from different sections of the district now.

MR. AND MRS. OLIVIER BELLEROSE, of St. Albert, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday evening last.

DRIED whitefish, from Pigeon lake, have recently been offered for sale in town. They are not a delicate fruit.

THE next sittings of the Saskatchewan district court for this division will commence on Thursday, the 6th of December.

A. W. KIFFES, H.B.C. land surveyor and examiner, pulled out on Monday for Carlton, Prince Albert and Ft. a la Corne.

THE extensive fires of last spring destroyed a great many of the different kinds of berry bushes throughout the country, so that it is not likely they will be as plentiful as last year.

FROST on Thursday night damaged potato vines and the more delicate kinds of garden stuff throughout a considerable portion of the settlement. Gardens in especially dry and exposed situations escaped. Grain was not injured.

IN the outfits of the North-West mining company and the river improvement party, which came up on the Manitoba, are several bags of Pennsylvania coal for each for use in their blacksmithing work. This is almost literally carrying coals to Newcastle.

A PETITION having for its object the granting of patents to lands in this district which have been occupied by settlers for three years or over, is now lying at the different stores in town for signature by such settlers. When the signatures of all have been obtained the petition will be forwarded to Messrs. Scarth and Carvell at Ottawa, who will push the matter with the department of the interior.

STAGE left for the end of the track on Tuesday at noon; four-horse team, Coleman driving; two passengers, J. Herbert and Thomas Dunlop. Expect to reach the end of the track in six or seven days. This is only an experimental trip, and the time, accommodation and rates will be improved upon as soon as the railroad reaches Calgary and the business has settled down to a solid footing.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER GRAHAM and chief factors Hardisty and McDonald arrived on Sunday evening from Fort Pitt by team. The Northcote, by which they were coming, managed to get above Pitt with her cargo, but was obliged to return and disload a portion so that she might get up with the remainder. The H.B.Co. party left for Calgary on Monday forenoon, expecting to reach that point in forty-eight hours from the time of starting.

SIMPSON'S survey party, who have been at work subdividing in the Beaver hills lately, arrived in town on Monday. The last township surveyed was 53-22, in the heart of the hogs. The surface was very much broken by small hills and lakes and covered with a dense growth of small and large poplar, with a great deal of old brule. The whole township was of no account for present settlement. Next week the party will probably commence work west of Egg lake and north of St. Albert mission.

A MEETING of the incorporation committee was held on Monday evening last in the school house, all the members being present. It was unanimously agreed that the following boundaries would be most suitable for the proposed city: The eastern boundary to be the easterly line of K. Macdonald's claim; the western boundary to be a north and south line drawn through the centre of M. Groat's claim; the front or south boundary to be the north bank of the Saskatchewan river between the points at which it is intersected by the lines first mentioned; and the rear or north boundary a line drawn between the east and west boundaries first mentioned, from and to points on their length a mile back from the river, unless the Rat creek should be found to be less than one mile from the river, when it would form the boundary as far as it extended within the mile limit. Within these boundaries the city would be three miles in length by one in depth. A committee consisting of W. S. Robertson and D. S. McKay was appointed to wait upon Messrs. Bleecker and Watson to ask their services in drawing up a charter for the proposed city, taking the Winnipeg city charter as a model.

JUDGMENT was given on Monday the 23rd instant in the following cases which had come up at the late sittings of the court: R. Young vs. W. H. McKinny; action on account; judgment for defendant, \$9.84. Bleecker & Hambly vs. M. Deane; action to recover \$300 due for professional services; judgment for plaintiff's for full amount; to take effect forthwith. L. Grandbois vs. F. Provost; action on account of \$46; judgment for plaintiff for \$4. W. Huston vs. W. D. Jarvis; action to recover \$107.95 illegally detained by defendant; last winter Jarvis was employed by Huston as counsel to defend him in a case in which he was accused of stealing money from Michael Deane, and to recover the amount of wages due him from Deane; the amount recovered was the amount now sued for, out of which Jarvis desired to retain \$70 as fees, and tendered the balance to plaintiff; he considered the fees exorbitant and refused to accept the balance offered; he then sued for the whole amount; judgment for plaintiff for \$77.95, \$30 being allowed Jarvis as counsel fees.

J. SHIELDS, A. Arcand, and F. Glynn and wife, arrived from Swift Current on Tuesday last. The rails were laid ninety miles west of Medicine Hat when they left. Shields reports business dull along the C.P.R., and Moosejaw is as flat as the rest of the towns, everything being overdone. Swift Current, which was only a city of tents, is being depopulated in favor of Medicine Hat, Calgary and Red Deer city. Medicine Hat has a beautiful town site but has no farming country around it, and is very subject to violent winds. No settlements are being formed along the line between Moosejaw and Medicine Hat, except at Maple creek. Even there the land is very dry and hard. This country has already suffered greatly from drouth this season, and a great deal of the country between Swift Current and Medicine Hat is burned over already. For some distance on this side of the Red Deer forks even it is quite possible to burn the prairie. Swift Current is to be permanently the end of a division of the C.P.R., and workshops will be located there. Beyond this the place is not likely to have much importance. Every effort will be made to boom Medicine Hat. As Mr. Shields was coming down the hill opposite the fort in his buckboard, at a point where the road passes close to the edge of a muddy gully about ten feet deep, the horse shied and the whole business, horse, man and buckboard, rolled over into the gully in a heap, fortunately without any other injury than that all were thoroughly covered with mud, and the harness was rather badly twisted.

GEORGE GAGNON, who has been on a visit to his old home in Quebec, returned on Monday last. He left Edmonton on the 29th of May, going by way of Swift Current and Winnipeg, and reached his home, twenty miles south of Quebec, on the 17th of June. During his absence of 26 years the old place had not improved much from an agricultural point of view. Although the stones had been picked off the fields each year there appeared to be more than ever before. The past winter was very severe throughout Ontario and Quebec, and the spring late and wet. The second week of June saw a very large proportion of the land still unsown, it being impossible to work on it. Along the whole route from Edmonton to Quebec the spring had been late and the season so wet as to injure the crops. The only partial exception to this state of affairs was the country around St. Cloud, Minnesota, and the state of Illinois. There crops were very fair. Mr. Gagnon started for home on the 2nd of July, and while passing through Illinois saw that the clover was ready to cut and the wheat getting ripe. He left Swift Current on the 14th inst. S. Cunningham was there and was preparing to start at once for Edmonton. J. Lamoureux's machinery had not arrived there yet, and his freighting outfit was lying there waiting for it. He passed Xavier Plant of Lac Ste. Anne, with eight or nine carts and a threshing machine for Messrs. Brouseau, Majeau and Cunningham, about a day and a half's travel on the other side of the forks. At the forks he passed D. B. Wilson and family with an outfit of agricultural machinery, bound for Edmonton, and Godfrey Steele bound for Beaver lake. Passed one of the Laboucaus with a large train about twenty miles this side of the forks bound for Battle river, and met chief factor Hardisty and party about 20 miles out on Monday afternoon. From Swift Current to Edmonton occupied nine days. He was accompanied from Swift Current to Battle river by F. Glynn and wife, but left them on Monday morning and came in alone. The whole trip occupied fifty-five days, a vast improvement on the possible time of a year or two ago.

ED. THOMPSON, a former well known resident of this place, was killed recently on the C.P.R. Since leaving Edmonton, about this time last year, he has been employed in various capacities on the C.P.R. and finally as brakeman on the passenger trains. At Caron station, on the 5th of July, while coupling one of his feet got caught in a "frog"—that is between two of the rails which appertain to a switch and which lie only a few inches apart. He was unable to get his foot loose before the car came along, cutting his legs very badly and taking his right arm off. His arm was amputated and for some days he seemed in a fair way for recovery, but he died on the 14th inst. A few weeks before an employee of the road was killed at Moosejaw in a similar way. After the accident to Thompson means were taken by the company to prevent the possibility of such accidents occurring again.

A. D. PATTON and W. Wœlle returned from Calgary on Tuesday afternoon last, accompanied by Messrs. D. Doty and T. B. Van Every. The grading of the C. P. R. at Calgary was nearly finished when they left, and work was being pushed all along the line as far as the gap. Contractors were hiring men to work at clearing the right of way through the Kicking Horse pass. No building operations whatever were going on, wages were low and times generally appeared dull. There were five well stocked stores, but business did not appear to be brisk. On the 17th inst. rails were laid on the C.P.R. to the neighborhood of the Blackfoot Crossing, sixty miles distant from Calgary, and the train was expected in town on the 10th of August. Roads good from Calgary north. Crop did not look first class either at Calgary or Red Deer city. M. McKinnon, who accompanied Patton and Wœlle to Calgary, decided to remain there for a short time.

A MAIL storm occurred a little north of town on Tuesday afternoon last, which caused a great deal of damage. It travelled in a belt from a half to three quarters of a mile wide, taking a somewhat erratic course. It cut up about five acres of crop for J. Hyslop, twenty for W. J. Graham, ten for W. G. Abbottson, a garden for J. Lauder, a portion of A. Rowland's H. McKay's, P. McCallum's H. Fraser's and F. Rowland's crops, the whole of Jas. McDonald's, and J. Kirkness', and the greater part of that belonging to J. Fraser. W. Borwick, J. Gullion, G. Gullion, J. A. Petrie, and J. Holland north of the river. Crossing the river it broke a great many panes of glass in G. A. Simpson's windows, and cut up the crop of David and Robert Holmes badly. In all about 300 acres of crop was more or less injured. Besides, a number of windows were broken and J. Kirkness had sixteen chickens killed. The stones averaged about the size of a pigeon's egg, but some were larger. The hail was accompanied by a very strong wind and followed by a downpour of rain. Most of the crop struck was well headed out and therefore there is less chance of its recovering than as if the storm had occurred earlier in the season. The loss will probably be from a half to two thirds of the crops struck by the hail.

NOTICES.

\$5 REWARD.—Lost, between Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, one Smith & Wesson revolver, 32 calibre, with two chambers loaded. The finder will please call at J. A. McDougall & Co.'s store.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

ROYAL MAIL passenger, express and fast freight line, making fortnightly trips between Edmonton and the end of the track, via Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer city and Calgary. The first stage of the above line will leave Edmonton on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m. For particulars as to passenger, express and freight rates apply to McPHERSON & COLEMAN, proprietors. Office in the Bulletin building, Edmonton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—5 set double harness, 1 set single harness, 1 Canadian mare, 1 iron-bound cart and harness, 5 double blankets. Apply at the Rev. D. C. Sanderson's, to G. HERMAN PARLOW

CASH IS OUR MOTTO.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

We are selling goods cheaper than any other first-class establishment in the North-West. An examination of the goods is sufficient evidence to prove this assertion. Our stock is composed of staple articles required in this country.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

If prices not satisfactory, no offence if purchases not made.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

H. W. MCKENNEY,

(for A. L. Ashdown)

GENERAL MERCHANT.

A complete assortment of goods; must be sold at once.

Edmonton, July 14th, 1883.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office. Terms easy. Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY.

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per month; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.**

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 28, 1888.

THE ANSWER.

Now that we have received in written form the answer of the minister of the interior to the petition submitted to him last winter by the delegates from this and adjoining settlements, it is in order, while thankfully reckoning up what has been gained, to consider what yet remains of these requests to be worked for in the future. The requests preferred by the delegates on behalf of the people here were numerous and in some instances startling, and it is nothing to their discredit that they did not secure, in full each particular request. It was not to be expected that two unofficial delegates from such a far away corner of the country as this, especially where not backed by a single vote, could alter the settled policy of the Canadian government—something that the duly elected representatives of the people of Manitoba always considered such a hopeless task that they never attempted it. The greatest credit is due to the delegates for having obtained a satisfactory answer to so many of the requests, and having secured a definite answer in writing to all.

It is entirely satisfactory to all, or almost all, parties that ample justice has been guaranteed the original river settlers. The preference has been set up by the selected parties, that because these claims were more than ordinarily valuable, on account of being on the river, therefore the occupants were not entitled to and would not receive as much land as if they had settled elsewhere. But on the other hand, these being the first claims taken up those who took them up and therefore started the settlements are surely entitled to as much land as those who came in years afterwards when the capabilities and advantages of the country had been fully demonstrated by these early settlers. If any man is entitled to 320 acres of land, if he who faced the dangers and difficulties which encountered the pioneer in this country is that man, and none the less so should the claim which he took when he had the whole country to choose from turn out to be especially valuable.

The answer in regard to the settlers in rear of the river lots is not by any means satisfactory. Those who settled before the bargain was made with the C.P.R. company in 1880 are to have their rights recognized, but those who settled after that time will have to take their chances of being on odd or even sections, while those on H.B.Co. lands are simply at the mercy of the company. It is true that the sections belonging to the H.B.Co. are theirs beyond the power of the government, but at the same time the parties who innocently settled on this land prior to survey should receive some protection from the government, the reason for whose existence is that it may protect the rights of the individuals under its control. Supposing the H.B.Co. sections in this region to be settled previous to survey, which they actually are, by valuable bona fide settlers, is it not the policy of the government, supposing it to have the welfare of its people at heart, to see that these settlers should not suffer wrong at the company's hands, instead of handing them over to be dealt with as the company may see fit and disclaiming any responsibility in the matter.

Similar arguments apply to settlers on the ordinary odd sections. The greater part of this settlement was made in the years '80 and '81, after the making of the bargain with the C.P.R. and before survey. Advertisements had been scattered all over the continent in Europe procuring 320 acres of land in the North-West for every man who desired to settle on it. Those who settled in this district imagined that an offer made to Europeans would hold good to Canadians and took land up before survey, having faith in the government of the day that their rights in the land would be respected. In some parts there was no means of knowing whether they

were on odd or even sections, but a base line had been surveyed by government through the heart of the Edmonton settlement, and although it was not followed by township surveys settlers thought they were perfectly safe in running their lines and laying off their claims from this base line. The fact that it was in existence, and that from it claims could be located with certainty on odd or even sections, caused settlers to take land along it more closely than elsewhere. When the final survey came to be made, however, the location of this base line was changed, and as a consequence the settlers who took up their claims as being on even sections found themselves on odd ones and now beyond the protection of the government. Such a course in regard to these settlers is most unfair. There is nothing to gain and everything to lose by shaking the faith of the settler in the desire of the government to advance his welfare, and on the other hand there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by fostering a feeling of confidence that the actual settler will be treated fairly and no one allowed to stand in his way or interfere with him in his rights. The petition asked that he who first settled on and improved the land before survey should have a prior right to it. The answer is simply that he shall not. That the government may itself, or any person to whom the land is sold by them may, dispossess him of it at will. While thousands and thousands of dollars are expended by the government each year in inducing immigration to aid the settlement of the North-West, these men who were so unfortunate as to be a little more enterprising than their fellows, and came out a little in advance of survey, are told that they have no rights that at least the government, the syndicate or the H.B.Co. are bound to respect. Their enterprises are practically outlawed then. If any man should receive encouragement, surely those who open up a country such as this, in the face of every difficulty, should receive it rather than those who have to be dragged to their farms in railway carriages, and yet the encouragement of security is given to the latter rather than to the former. Of course this is not likely to any power short of the C.P.R. and H.B.Co. companies will be allowed to interfere with the settlers on odd sections—certainly the colonization societies will not—but there is not only a possibility and a probability, but almost an absolute certainty, that before two years the land in this vicinity will be included in a C.P.R. railway belt, and the question of the treatment of settlers on odd sections will come up for practical discussion. In the meantime this question of the recognition of the rights of such settlers previous to survey should be pressed vigorously upon the attention of the government to the end that no wrong shall be done.

The refusal to alter the provisions of the timber law to especially meet the case of the settlers in this district was only to be expected. The law was not framed in the first instance in the interests of the settler, and it could not be expected that when his interests have been so little consulted in other and more important matters they would be regarded in this. The wide difference between dry and green wood is quickly ignored, probably because the august agency head of the department does not know that there is a difference, and the delegates are assured that 30 cords of firewood, 2,000 fence rails and 1,000 feet of house timber is "ample provision" for the use of any settler on his homestead. As a prime lack of the piles of knowledge possessed by the officials of the land department at Ottawa about the requirements of the settlers and of the country this statement is valuable.

The information that the settlers of the district will be furnished the means of making their entries and obtaining their patents as soon as the production of the lithograph plans of the survey will admit, is very satisfactory, if these lithograph plans do not take too long in production. Were there to be no change in the land regulations it would make comparatively little difference when the entries were made. But now that the right to pre-emption will cease in the space of five months from the present date, the time of the establishment of the land office is a matter of considerable interest. Already

nearly four months have gone by since the promise was made and no word is heard of its fulfillment. If the remaining five months of the present year slip away without the office being established, it is quite possible that when, as a point of the agent will have instructions to receive honest applications only. Indeed from the cavalier style in which the rights of settlers on odd sections after 80 acres dealt with, the chances would appear to be against pre-emption being allowed where the shadow of an excuse can be found for not allowing them.

This promise of the establishment of a land office here is a very good one and there are other very fair promises contained in the answer of the minister of the interior to the delegates, and now we anxiously wait for their fulfillment. The delegates have done their part in procuring the promises, it now remains for the government to carry these promises promptly into effect. If this is done it will show that the promises were made with a good heart and in good faith, but if not then it will be apparent that expediency rather than a desire to do what was right and just was the cause of their being made. Unless prompt action followed by performances they are useless, or worse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

DRY GOODS—Full lines in cottons, calicoes, dress goods, cloths, tweeds, flannels, blankets, carpets, linens, silks, muslins, crapes, corsets, parasols, old-cloths, quilts, shawls, lace, edgings, trimmings, collars, cuffs, knitted woolsens, handkerchiefs, boot laces, small wares, buttons, tapes, spools, etc., etc., etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Full stock women's, misses', children's, boys' and men's.

HATS AND CAPS—In men's and boys'; all styles and prices.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—All to hand; latest patterns and styles in men's, youth's and boys.

HARDWARE—Good stock.

TINWARE—Grand display.

GROCERIES—Staple and fancy; large stock.

GROCERY—Immense stock and fine assortment.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Complete.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—This department is now in full operation, with lots of work done. Parties ordering had better do so ahead to save disappointment.

STOVES not yet to hand, but will be got here whether hot comes or not.

REMEMBER that we have an immense stock in all lines, all fresh and stylish goods, and marked at prices to suit the times.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASON'S HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

**JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.**

Edmonton, 9th July, 1888.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices.—Men's double-lined Overshoes and Felt Boots. Ladies' and Children's Overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

AT BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

DISTRICT COURT.

Court opened on Saturday at nine o'clock. The case of Macdonald vs. Anderson was continued. Mr. Watson's application for non suit was argued before the Court.

Mr. Bleecker contended that the evidence proved the defendant had no jurisdiction in the case in question, and if he had, he had acted clearly and to his knowledge in excess of his duty. He had trespassed on the rights of the plaintiff and should suffer therefor. The case must go before the jury.

Mr. Watson said that application for non-suit could be made after the close of the plaintiff's case, or after the close of defendant's case on new points. There was both unwritten and written law. The one was founded on the procedure of previous courts and the other on statutes made and provided. There was a statute the principle of which was the protection of officers of the crown in the discharge of their duties, which provided that officers of the crown when action was entered against them for any act done in the way of their official duty were entitled to one month's notice. The notice had not been given in this case and therefore the action could not be sustained.

Mr. Bleecker held that the only law that applied to this case was that laid down by the procedure and practice of the Ontario courts, where no such notice was required.

Mr. Watson held that the statute he referred to applied to and protected all crown officers throughout the country.

The magistrate said he was not altogether clear as to the point urged by Mr. Watson, and would allow the case to go to the jury, as it was one of those which if he was wrong in doing so might be appealed. He therefore overruled the motion for non-suit.

Mr. Watson addressed the jury and said he regretted that so much of their time had been taken up in urging points of little interest to them. But even if they had lost a great deal of time they must have learned a great deal of law. The ground urged by the plaintiff's counsel was malicious prosecution on the part of defendant. In order to succeed he must prove: 1st, his prosecution by defendant; 2nd, that the prosecution ended favorably for plaintiff; 3rd, that defendant acted with malice; 4th, that he acted without reasonable and probable cause; 5th, that he has given the crown agent a month's notice of action; and 6th, that plaintiff has suffered appreciable damage. In regard to the first and second points it was admitted that there was a prosecution and that it ended in the plaintiff's favor. At the former trial defendant Anderson did not make out a very clear case of being obstructed in the discharge of his duty, but his evidence on that point was much fuller at this time, probably owing to the fact that he had no counsel to represent him on the former occasion. At the former trial the present plaintiff was charged with felony, and the magistrates were therefore bound to give him the benefit of every doubt. The case against him was not clearly proved, therefore he was discharged. It was not only necessary to prove that the defendant acted with malice, but also that he acted without reasonable and probable cause. There was no reason for asserting that defendant had any malicious feeling towards plaintiff. He had no reason to quarrel with him. Once defendant spoke to plaintiff about having shewed his timber permit at a public meeting, and once when plaintiff went to defendant for a permit the latter made a gesture with his hands and said "I know what you are coming for." It was not shown that the defendant had a civil word for anyone, and might be a person who was unfortunate in having a manner that was against him. The only evidence to prove malice was that of plaintiff's wife and daughters. When he heard Mrs. Macdonald's evidence he had fears for his client's case, but when he heard that of her two daughters the evidence of all three coincided so exactly that he considered there was evidence of collusion between them that they had concocted the story for the purpose of securing damages against his client. If the jury believed their story they must give damages against him. In regard to the removal of two billets of wood by Mrs. Macdonald all swore that it was removed after the seizure was made, while his client swore that it was during the time of the seizure.

One of the jurymen asked that the defendant's evidence on this point be read, from which it appeared that the wood was removed after the seizure was completed.

Macdonald had no right in the wood by statute. It was not that held by Dowler under permit therefore it was subject to seizure by the crown agent. No damages had been proven on the part of plaintiff. He had sworn that he was unable to leave the house, and yet he was arrested in Brown & Curry's store. Why was not the doctor who was attending him brought up to prove damages. The offence with which plaintiff had been charged was only a statutory offence of the same class as smuggling and was not odious, as ordinary felonies were. He hoped the jury would not be swayed by any sentimental feelings towards the plaintiff, or on account of women having been brought into the witness box to swear against his client.

He read from the statutes that in such cases as this where any probable cause for the arrest complained of existed the jury were bound to limit the damages to twenty cents.

Mr. Bleecker said that his learned friend had taken up a great deal of time in telling to the judge, the jury, the counsel, the witnesses, and his opponents in the case, their duty in this matter. He would say to the jury, if there was any doubt in their minds on any of the points in this case, as to the seizure, the prosecution, the malice or the injury suffered, he did not want a cent of damages for his client. Defendant had acted as the agent of Dowler and not as that of the crown in this matter. He had a right to give a free permit to plaintiff, as the wood was cut upon unoccupied government lands and for plaintiff's own use. That the wood afterwards came on Dowler's claim made no difference, as the Dean survey was not necessarily final, and until entry was made permits could be issued to cut timber on all parts not actually occupied. At the former trial defendant acknowledged Dowler's right to the wood on his claim. Now he asserts that the queen had the right to the wood, and that he was acting solely in her interests. There never had been any evidence to show where the wood that was seized came from. At the time of seizure Macdonald held permits for a large amount of wood, which he considered covered the wood seized. Defendant's counsel had said that the crime with which plaintiff had been charged was not odious. Had it been proven against him and he been sent to penitentiary as the law provided, it would have been sufficiently odious both to himself and his family. Defendant's counsel had said that the plaintiff and his family had come into court and sworn falsely against the defendant in order to secure damages against him. The action was not brought to secure heavy damages. The defendant was a poor man and heavy damages could not be collected from him, but it was brought to show what manner of man he was whom the government had appointed to this responsible office. Defendant's counsel had attempted to make a point against his client by saying that after the seizure he was able to go down to Brown & Curry's store, where he was arrested. The trouble and injury to his client did not commence after the seizure, but after the arrest and trial. The jury should put down this unwarranted interference of a crown officer in private affairs. If defendant had been rich he would have asked for \$10,000 damages instead of \$1,000. Now he asked for such damages as would keep defendant from taking such high-handed proceedings in future. The only way to punish him was to bleed him in the pocket. The credit of plaintiff's wife and daughters had been assailed by the opposing counsel. He had said that if they were to be believed the case must go against his client. Their credit, as well as the result of the case, was in the hands of the jury, and he felt confident that justice would be done.

The magistrate in charging the jury said he entertained some idea that due notice of action should have been given, but did not consider that he should stop the jury from considering the case. Certain facts concerning the arrest he considered had been established. That the wood seized was taken from Dowler's point on unpatented land; that it was cut without permit; that it was removed without authority being shown; that it was seized as being in this position. The question was did defendant lay the information with the magistrate, and was that information true or false. If true a verdict must be rendered for defendant, and if false for plaintiff. The evidence for the plaintiff conflicted with that of the defendant. The charge was that by deliberate and false statement he had secured the arrest of plaintiff. If the substance of the affidavit was true Anderson was performing his duty. He failed to see where the information was not supported. The fact that the father, mother, and two daughters, all swore directly in their father's interests, justified the inference drawn by the defence that their evidence was manufactured. This action was of a kind that should not be encouraged. No actual damages had been proven, and the jury might assess the damages from one cent to a thousand dollars. The statute said that no person should without authority cut or carry away wood from unpatented government lands, and when the officer making a seizure of such wood is obstructed by force or violence such resistance constituted a felony. Still it was not a penitentiary offence. The agent said he felt he was obstructed. The arrest of plaintiff did not necessarily follow the laying of the information. Because the information was laid the magistrate was not bound to issue a warrant. He could use his own discretion in the matter, and he, not the person who laid the information, was responsible for the arrest which followed the issue of the warrant. He felt it to be his duty to tell the jury that the plaintiff had made out no case. No matter what the result was the case could be appealed.

After a short absence the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$50 damages.

R. McKernan, on behalf of the jury, asked if jurors on civil cases received any pay.

The magistrate replied that unfortunately no provision had been made for paying them.

Queen vs. Joseph Wright. Prisoner was charged with having, on the 15th of October last, procured by fraud from Arthur D. Patton one horse and one watch on false pretences. As the most material witness for the crown, A. D. Patton, was absent the prisoner was released on his own recognizances to the amount of \$200, to appear when called on.

Queen vs. W. McLeod. H. Bleecker for defendant. The charge was that on the 19th of July the defendant had liquor on his premises in Edmonton, without special permission in writing from the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories.

Capt. Gagnon deposed that on the 19th he had searched the premises occupied by McLeod at Edmonton and found three kegs of liquor, of which he seized two. Tested the liquor and was satisfied that the barrel left on the premises contained dark brandy. Could not say what liquor was in the other barrels as it was so strong that it could not be drunk. Kelly, McLeod's partner, had brought in four permits for sixteen gallons of brandy, which he had handed to witness on arrival and which were duly cancelled. The permits were for four gallons each, for L. Kelly, P. Kelly, W. R. Lloyd and W. R. McLeod. When he seized the liquor he asked McLeod if he had any permits to cover this liquor. McLeod replied that his partner Kelly attended to the matter of the permits, and that he was at St. Albert. The three kegs were of a capacity, he thought, of from eight to ten or twelve gallons, one of the smaller and two of the larger size. One of the larger ones was left in the house. In cross-examination he said it was customary for parties to bring up liquor for different parties in the same package. He seized the liquor because there was more than Kelly's permits could cover, and because it was not all of the kind mentioned in the permits.

Sgt. Parker had assisted Capt. Gagnon in searching the premises of Kelly & McLeod on Thursday last. Found two kegs of liquor in one of the two cellars in the house. One containing about eight gallons was standing up exposed to view. The other was buried in the bottom of the cellar. The floor of the cellar was covered with hides of leather. On lifting up the hides found a soft place in the floor, and dug there and found the keg. Found a keg of liquor up stairs between a quarter and a half full. It was dark brandy. Think the liquor in the smallest of the other barrels was whiskey. The kegs found in the cellar were both full, and held from eighteen to twenty-two gallons. Cross-examined, said he didn't know it was a common practice to bury liquor in order to improve its quality.

A. Macdonald had examined the kegs seized and thought they contained from seventeen to eighteen gallons imperial measure. There might not be more than sixteen gallons in the two kegs.

D. Ross had carried one of the kegs on his shoulder and thought it contained ten gallons. Had not seen the other keg as he was too busy with the one he had.

Dr. H. C. Wilson had tested the spirits in the kegs seized, and could not swear what it was, more than that it was intoxicating. If brandy it was very strong. Not prepared to swear it was not brandy.

Dr. Munro had examined the spirits seized, and agreed with Dr. Wilson. Would rather call the liquor strong brandy than straight alcohol.

H. Bleecker produced a permit numbered 114, dated 14th March, 1883, allowing Albert Cunningham, of St. Albert, to bring into the North-West four gallons of brandy for medicinal purposes.

D. Maloney testified to having procured the permit at Ottawa from the lieutenant-governor and handed it over to Kelly, asking him to bring the liquor up.

A delay occurred in order to produce L. Kelly to give evidence as to this permit, and while he was being sent for, an appeal to the court of queen's bench in Manitoba was entered in the case of Macdonald vs. Anderson. Security to successfully prosecute the case, and if it was decided against him to pay the amount of the verdict and costs, was required from the appellant Anderson to the amount of \$250. Mr. R. Hardisty and Dr. H. C. Wilson were the sureties. In appealing the case the appellant was bound to obey such order as the court might make. In the meantime all proceedings on the verdict were stayed. The case of the queen vs. McLeod being resumed.

L. Kelly testified that he brought up four gallons of liquor under the permit produced, which he had not yet handed over to Cunningham, and therefore formed a part of the liquor seized. Brought two gallons in the keg found up stairs. Brought twenty gallons in all, from Bannatyne & Co. Court was suspended to allow witness time to procure his original invoice showing the amount of liquor purchased by him. Witness was unsuccessful in finding the invoice. Had ordered 20 gallons of the strongest brandy he could procure. All was of the same quality as far as he knew. Had only bought 20 gallons of liquor altogether. The small quantity of liquor was put into the large keg at his request, as the keg would be useful in his business of making beer after arrival.

quest, as the keg would be useful in his business of making beer after arrival.

R. Vance had seen the invoice mentioned. Saw twenty gallons of brandy marked on it, and saw no other liquor marked there. Saw three cases of liquor come in by steamboat.

Kelly being re-examined said he had told McLeod the liquor would stand water as it was too strong. Brought no other liquor into the country.

Judgment was deferred for three months to allow a second invoice to be brought up from Winnipeg, to be identified by defendant and Capt. Gagnon, and sent to the magistrate. The liquor to be retained in the meantime under seizure.

Court then adjourned.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

INDIANS.

For some time past the Indians of Peace hills have been in a discontented frame of mind owing to a scarcity of food, and finally decided to come in and see the agent. They arrived on Saturday and Sunday last. Their reasons for coming at this particular time were two in number. One was that they were given to understand that on the arrival of the boat now expected they would receive the full amount of supplies and stock promised them at the time of the treaty. The other was that the time for their haying and harvesting was coming on, and that as they were unable to support themselves at present by devoting their whole time to hunting they would be still less so when the time came that they had to be employed at haying and harvesting, they therefore desired to procure provisions from the agent at this time, or if not provisions at least ammunition.

On Monday a deputation of four waited on the agent on behalf of the chiefs, to prefer their requests. Of course as the boat had not arrived they could not expect much on that score, but to their requests for provisions he answered that he had none here and if he had he would not give it to them. That there was provisions on their reserve, and if they went there they would get what there was. He then gave the deputation a small quantity of flour and said that was all he had. A council was held on Monday night in the lodges, and on Tuesday the whole band came down to the agency and renewed their demands. The agent replied as before, so the Indians say, that he had no provisions and if he had he would not give any to them. This enraged the Indians, and after considerable hustling they managed to place Mr. Lucas, the farm instructor at Peace hills, in the agent's chair, and signified their desire that he should fill that office for the future. Mr. Lucas of course explained to them that he as well as the agent was under orders other than theirs and the desired change could not be made. They then renewed their demands for provisions upon the agent, who still refused saying that he had none to give them, nor authority to purchase any for them. They however insisted that there was plenty of provisions in the H.B.C. fort, and that he should procure some for them on his own and other private parties' security. All this time they were making decidedly hostile demonstrations. At last an Indian named Grasshopper seized the agent by the arm and partly dragged him out of the office, when the whole band escorted him down to the fort. He still refused to advance the provisions, but some arrangement was effected whereby provisions to the amount of the annuity due each chief was advanced by the H.B.Co. and distributed pro rata among the bands. The understanding so far as could be learned being that the chiefs should secure the H.B.Co. and the agent secure the chiefs in the amount advanced.

This settled the matter for the time being, and on Wednesday the Indians made preparations to start for home on Thursday morning. On Wednesday the agent sent word to Ft. Saskatchewan that he required the assistance of the police, and on the same evening Capt. Gagnon arrived with his whole available force of seven non-commissioned officers and men and an interpreter, also arms and ammunition to be issued to settlers should the necessity arise. Some of the Indians had already started for home, but word was sent to them that Capt. Gagnon desired to hold a council with them and hear their complaints on the following day. All accordingly remained.

On Thursday morning about nine o'clock the police paraded in full rig at the agency office, and shortly after the Indians to the number of about one hundred men, and perhaps as many women and children, put in an appearance. The men came up near to where the police were and went through an introductory dance in which a great deal of gun firing and shouting took place. After the dance was over the Indians squatted in rows in front of the chairs occupied by Capt. Gagnon and Mr. Anderson. The first thing on the programme was listening to the complaints of some Stonys who had come in the day before, and who had requests similar to those of the Peace hills Crees. After this matter had been disposed of Papastayo, chief of the band of Crees living on the Whitemud, adjacent to town, took the floor and explained at length the object of their coming and the occurrences of Tuesday. The agent had said to them "I have no provisions, and if I had I would not give you any." They then desired to depose Mr. Anderson and put Mr. Lucas in his place as agent, as they thought he would treat them better. Grasshopper said it had been asserted that he threatened the agent with his knife at the time of the rumpus on Tuesday. He had his knife with him, for he always carried it, but he had not attempted to use it. Chiefs Bobtail, Ermine Skin and Samson repeated in their own words Papastayo's story as to their circumstances and the occurrences of Tuesday, each one laying emphasis on the saying of the agent that he had no provisions and if he had he would not give them any, and each time the assertion was made the listening Indians responded loudly "Tap-way," (it's true). Mr.

Anderson denied having said so, and the interpreter explained that Mr. Anderson said he would give them no provisions here, but would give them some on their reserves. The head men and chiefs reiterated their statements, at the same time disclaiming any hostile desire or intention either in the past or at the present time, but a few of them threw out hints that unless the course of affairs changed there might be trouble in the future.

After they had said their say, Capt. Gagnon said that as he had delayed them a day in order to hear what they had to say, he considered himself bound to provide for them for that time. At present the agent had no supplies to give them. He however had some spare stores at Ft. Saskatchewan. These he would turn over to the Indian agent, and they would be distributed to the Indians on their reserves. As to the replacing of the present by another agent, they had gone a very wrong way about making the exchange. The agent was appointed by the queen, and they in attempting to force his removal were actually giving orders to the queen. He as police officer was here to see that no one dictated to the queen. If the Indians desired the removal of the agent they should apply in due form, through the Indian commissioner, and not take matters in their own hands.

All parties now seemed to be satisfied. The Indians adjourned to the fort, where they received the rations promised, and had a grand dance, by way of celebrating the occasion.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Rev. H. Leduc addressed a public meeting in the school house on Thursday evening last giving an account of the work done by the delegation, consisting of himself and Mr. D. Maloney, sent to Ottawa last winter from the settlements of Edmonton, St. Albert and Ft. Saskatchewan. He said that as he had just returned from Ottawa it became necessary for him to give an account of what he and his colleague had done. He recounted the grievances of the St. Albert settlers in regard to the survey of their lands, of the other settlers in regard to their river claims or the recognition of their homestead and pre-emption rights, and of all the settlers in regard to the payment of timber dues on their wood, besides other matters of minor importance, and requests for the establishment of a registry office and land office and the appointment of a resident stipendiary magistrate. When they started out it was with the determination to get from the government as far as possible what was required by all the settlers in the different settlements, for the one as much as the other. Their trip from Edmonton to Qu'Appelle occupied twenty-two days. At Qu'Appelle they were blockaded by snow for two days, and arrived in Winnipeg in the latter part of February. They remained in Winnipeg a week where they saw archbishop Tache, who assisted them materially to forward their schemes. On his advice they had a map of St. Albert settlement drawn out which was very necessary for showing plainly the position of the individual settlers and the effect the township survey would have on them. They arrived in Ottawa on the 5th of March. He desired to speak of those who assisted them most materially in forwarding their business. Mr. Maloney had worked as much as himself. Mr. Royal, the member for Provencher, Manitoba, had done a great deal for them in securing them interviews with the ministers and in laying their business before the house. Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, and Hon. Mr. Caron, minister of militia, had also taken a great interest in matters relating to the deputation. There was another one of the prominent men there who was able to help the delegation a great deal, that was Lieut.-gov. Dewdney. The speaker had gone to him and claimed assistance from him on the ground that his position compelled him to give it. That as lieutenant-governor of the North-West he was bound to help the people of whom he was governor to secure their rights. He was pleased to say that governor Dewdney did give every assistance. On the 7th of March, the second day after their arrival in Ottawa, they saw senator Macpherson, then acting minister of the interior. They told him of the troubles of the river settlers of Edmonton St. Albert and Ft. Saskatchewan in regard to the township survey, of the unsatisfactory timber regulations, of the necessity of a land office, etc. The minister replied that they might rest satisfied, that they would receive their rights in full, and that their requests would be granted. Before leaving they asked him to reduce his answers to their requests to writing, which he agreed to do. On the following day they prepared a memorandum of their requests, which was forwarded to him on the 9th. For five weeks the delegates were put off from day to day on various pleas and the answer to the memorandum was not received until the 12th of April. During this period of waiting the speaker had an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, minister of the interior, in the course of which he gave him to understand that all the requests contained in the memorandum would be granted. The different clauses of the memorandum

and the answers thereto were then read to the meeting. The answers are as follows:

Ottawa, April 12th, 1883.

Reverend Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the minister of the interior, to inform you that the letter and memorandum of the 10th March, signed by yourself and Mr. D. Maloney, on behalf of the people of St. Albert, Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, in the North-West territories, has received his most careful consideration. To the several paragraphs of your memorandum he gave verbal replies when Mr. Royal, Mr. Maloney and yourself waited upon him, and I am now instructed to place his answers on record so that you may carry them back to the people in official form.

1. The lands occupied at St. Albert and other old settlements on the Saskatchewan river will be surveyed into river lots. These lots will, as far as possible, be twenty chains of frontage by one mile in depth, but in places where the settlers have located too closely together to permit of this arrangement a frontage of ten chains and a depth of two miles will be granted.

2. Upon the receipt of the report, field notes, and plans of Mr. Michael Dean, who has been entrusted with the survey of the St. Albert settlement, the just claims of the settlers will be considered, and wherever good title is proven patents will be issued as promptly as possible.

3. The answer to paragraph 1 of your memorial will also be a reply to this, so far as concerns the desire of the inhabitants of St. Albert, Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, to have their holdings surveyed as river lots, and I am to say also that the right of pre-emption in connection with each of the lots in cases where the land in rear of the first mile of 20-chain claims is found to be occupied by a person who has settled in advance of survey, will be permitted to be exercised by purchase of unoccupied and unreserved government lands elsewhere in the vicinity, if any such be available.

4. The necessary facilities for making their entries and obtaining their patents will be furnished to the inhabitants of St. Albert, Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, as soon after the approval of the survey as the production of the lithograph plans will admit.

5. The period at which settlers took possession of their respective claims can of course be established by evidence, and in all cases where it is shown that they went into occupation before the amendment to the Dominion lands act which came into force on the 7th of May, 1880, they will be confirmed in their holdings if otherwise legal to the extent of 160 acres as a homestead and 160 acres as a pre-emption, if there be available land adjoining, whether the same form part of even-numbered or odd-numbered sections, except of course in the case of Hudson's Bay company's lands, which are vested by statute absolutely in the company and over which the government can exercise no control. Settlers subsequent to the 7th of May, 1880, must necessarily come under the operation of the proviso added in 1880 to subsection 5 of section 34 of the Dominion lands act, exempting the government from being bound to recognize claims to land taken up in advance of survey, which subsequently prove to form part of a railway reserve or of lands set apart for any other special purpose by the governor in council.

6. The representation of the people in parliament is not a subject with which the minister of the interior can individually deal, but is one for the consideration of the government, and with that view I am directed to say that that portion of your memorandum which has reference to the division of the territories into electoral districts the minister will submit to his colleagues in council.

7. The Dominion lands act and the regulations respecting timber thereunder approved by his excellency the governor-general, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, make ample provision for settlers on agricultural lands, on which there is an insufficient supply of timber for the ordinary purposes of a farm. It will be observed that each agriculturist so situated is entitled to a free permit to cut such quantity of building timber, fencing timber, or fuel as he may require for use on his homestead, not exceeding the quantity stated in these regulations. The law, however, strictly forbids a settler from cutting wood for sale or for barter, and it is but reasonable that people residing in towns and villages, who do not follow the business of agriculture, but are engaged in the professions and trades, should pay for timber cut upon Dominion lands as the residents in towns and cities elsewhere throughout the Dominion are required to pay for their fuel.

8. The minister is prepared to consider favorably at an early day the request of the people for whom you are acting for the appointment of a registrar for the Edmonton district.

9. The regulation of public highways is within the purview of the lieutenant-governor and council of the North-West territories, and the attention of his honor lieutenant-governor Dewdney will be called to that paragraph in your memorial which has reference

to the road between Edmonton and St. Albert.

10. The claims of the half-breed population of the North-West territories have for some time been under the consideration of the minister. (In the matter of scrip.)

I have the honor to be, reverend and dear sir, your obedient servant.

A. M. BROWN, secretary.

After having received the answers just read the resolution of the meeting held in Edmonton in regard to the grant to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co. was presented to the minister for reply, which came after a further delay of eight days as follows: "Ottawa, 21st April, 1883. Reverend sir: I have the honor, by direction of the minister of the interior, to acknowledge having received through you a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting held at Edmonton on the 22nd of January last, having reference to the Edmonton colonization society, and I am to inform you that the subject of the resolution referred to will receive the minister's consideration."

A hearty vote of thanks to Rev. Father Leduc for having worked so energetically in the interest of the place and people was then carried.

A. Taylor, telegraph operator, desired before the meeting dispersed to lay before it a proposition from the manager of the government telegraph line relative to a change in the present line from Edmonton to a point south of Victoria from the south to the north side of the Beaver hills, via Ft. Saskatchewan and Beaver lake, or to assistance towards keeping up the present line. The appropriation made towards the construction and maintenance of the line was exhausted, and unless the people assisted in some way telegraphic communication would have to remain suspended.

D. Ross wanted to know what guarantee we would have supposing we kept up this end of the line that the government would keep up the remainder.

Mr. Taylor said that the government were strictly non-committal.

F. Oliver did not approve of the people spending any money on the present telegraph line. It was and always had been a fraud. He would favor an attempt to secure telegraphic communication with Calgary.

No motion was put, and there was no further discussion, so the meeting dispersed.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, July 20th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	69	42
Sunday,	79	41
Monday,	78	52
Tuesday,	74	45
Wednesday,	59	45
Thursday,	63	41
Friday,	72	34

Barometer falling, 27.900.

Rainfall $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board, at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

MENICHO & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN. Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY, (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

F. WHITE, Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.